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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/693,967	CHUNG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Thuy Osberg	2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *30 April 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-25* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-25* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is responsive to amendment filed 04/30/2007 to the original application filed 10/28/2003. **This action is made Final.**

   A. Claims 1-25 are pending in the application.

   B. Claims 1, 5, 6 and 19 were amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. **The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:**

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

3. **Claims 1-3, 10 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Herigstad et al. (US Patent 6,731,316, parent to USPub 2004/0174400), hereinafter "Herigstad".**

> *The Examiner has pointed out particular references contained in the prior arts of record in the body of this action for the convenience of the A pplicant. Although the specified citations are representation of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. The Applicant should consider the entire prior art as applicable as to the limitations of the claims. It is respectfully requested from the Applicant, in preparing the response, to consider fully the entire references as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior arts or disclosed by the Examiner.*

As claim 1 (Currently Amended), Herigstad teaches a method of focusing on at least one of input items in an object picture embedded in a markup picture (Abstract; par [0044]; fig. 8, labels 160, 162 and 166, that when the button is pressed, the item is focused to associated with the item), the method comprising:

interpreting an object program (fig 7, label 148, the web browser) for displaying (fig. 7, label 148) the object picture to generate input item map information necessary for focusing on the input items (par [0009]; par [0040], that WML is know as wireless markup language; par [0041], lines 15-22; par [0043], that the storage 144 for holding program and data, which will be interpreted by the WML Interpreter when the user press the button to allow the item to come into focus); par [0044]);

and focusing on one of the input items with reference to the input item map information in response to a key input from a user input device (par [0037], lines 1-7; fig. 2A, labels 34 and 38, that the users selects an input item by pressing a key associated with a region (input item) to change focus),

wherein the markup picture comprises the object picture and additional information related to the object picture (fig 3, labels 60, 62 and 64; par [0031]), and the object picture and the additional information are obtained from a markup document (Abstract; par [0041], lines 15-22; par [0044]; fig. 8, labels 160 and 162).

As claim 3, Herigstad further teaches the object program (fig 7, label 148, the web browser) interpreting comprises:

obtaining information on input types of the input items, information on positions of the input items, and information on identifications of the input items from the object program (par [0040], that XML is used to describe input types, positions of input items and information on the object programs; par [0041], it is inherent that the database contains

information on the input types, input items, positions of the input items and identifications of the input items from the object program, when the object program is implemented it will reach back to the database, and utilize an interpreter program to provide an interactive display);

and generating the input item map information based on the information on the input item types, the input item position information, and the input item identification information (par [0039], lines 13-20, that the WML Interpreter along with the Web Proxy translates and generates an interactive display based on the information contained in the database; par [0040]).

As claim 10, Herigstad teaches an information storage medium storing information controlling an interactive contents playback apparatus (par [0041], lines 15-22), the storage medium comprising:

a markup document written in markup language (par [0040]);

and an object program (fig 7, label 148, the web browser) to display an object picture having at least one input item and embedded in a markup picture formed by the markup document (Abstract; par [0040]; par [0041], lines 15-22; par [0044]; fig. 8, labels 160 and 162), the object program containing information on an input item type, information on a position of an input item, and information on an identification of an input item (par [0041], it is inherent that the database contains information on the input types, input items, positions of the input items and identifications of the input items from the object program, when the object program is implemented it will reach back to the database, and utilize an interpreter program to provide an interactive display) necessary for generating input item map (par [0039], lines 13-20, that the WML Interpreter along with the Web Proxy

translates and generates an interactive display based on the information contained in the database).

As claim 2 and 12, Herigstad further teaches the object program (fig 7, label 148, the web browser) has an independent program structure according to an extensible markup language (XML) document (par [0040], lines 1-9) and a Java program (par [0041], lines 15-22, that the application program can be Java program).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 4-9, 13-17 and 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Herigstad in view of Xu et al. (US Patent 6,907,574), hereinafter "Xu".

As claim 4, Herigstad does not teach moving a focus from a currently focused input item to an input item nearest to a direction indicated by a direction key of the user input device based on the input item type information, the input item position information, and the input item identification information.

However, Xu teaches moving a focus from a currently focused input item to an input item nearest to a direction indicated by a direction key of the user input device based on the input item type information the input item position information, and the input item identification information (col. 7, lines 35-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Herigstad by Xu in order to provide a user input device (e.g., remote control or keyboard) for the selection of an item to bring into focus by selecting a direction with an arrow key to move throughout an interactive display or picture with ease (Xu: col.1, lines 46-51).

As claim 5 and 6 (Currently Amended), Herigstad teaches a method of focusing on at least one of input items in an object picture embedded in a markup picture (fig 3, labels 60, 62 and 64; par [0031]).

Herigstad does not teach transmitting a message from a markup (object) interpretation engine for the markup (object) picture to an object (markup) interpretation engine for the object (markup) picture for moving an input item focus, in response to a pressed key of a user input device to move the focus.

However, Xu teaches transmitting a message from a markup (object) interpretation engine for the markup (object) picture to an object (markup) interpretation engine for the object (markup) picture for moving an input item focus from the markup picture to the object picture and from the object picture to the markup picture, in response to a pressed key of a user input device to move the focus (col. 12, lines 1-21; col. 14 lines 33-38) and focusing by the markup interpretation engine on one of the markup picture input items according to a predetermined order in response to the message (col. 14, lines 33-41; fig 5A, labels 500A, 510A and 580A).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Herigstad transmitting a message from a markup (object) interpretation engine for the markup (object) picture to an object (markup) interpretation engine for the object (markup) picture for moving an input item focus from the markup picture to the object picture and from the object picture to the markup picture, in response to a pressed key of a user input device to move the focus as taught by Xu in order to in order to ensure proper functionality between modules and the transferring of the focus to another object either forward or backward navigation based on a user input using function calls, signals and window messages.

Herigstad does not teach focusing by the object (markup) interpretation engine on one of the object (markup) picture input items according to a predetermined order in response to the message.

However, Xu teaches focusing by the object (markup) interpretation engine on one of the object (markup) picture input items according to a predetermined order in response to the message (col. 14; lines 33-41). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Herigstad by focusing by the object (markup) interpretation engine on one of the object (markup) picture input items according to a predetermined order in response to the message as taught by Xu in order to ensure proper functionality between modules and the transferring of the focus to another object based on a user input using function calls, signals and window messages.

As claim 13, Herigstad teaches an information storage medium storing information controlling an interactive contents playback apparatus (par [0041], lines 15-22), the storage medium comprising:

a markup document written in markup language (par [0040]);

an object program (fig 7, label 148, the web browser) to display an object picture having at least one or more input items and embedded in a markup picture having at least one or more input items and formed by the markup document (Abstract; par [0041], lines 15-22; par [0044]; fig. 8, labels 160 and 162).

Herigstad does not teach a focus change program controlling transmitting a message for moving a focus on one of the object picture input items from an object interpretation engine for the object picture to a markup interpretation engine for the markup picture, in response to a pressed key of a user input device to move the object picture focus, and focusing on one of the markup picture input items according to a predetermined order in response to the message using the markup interpretation engine.

However, Xu teaches a focus change program controlling transmitting a message for moving a focus on one of the object picture input items from an object interpretation engine for the object picture to a markup interpretation engine for the markup picture (col.14, lines 33-41), in response to a pressed key of a user input device to move the object picture focus, and focusing on one of the markup picture input items according to a predetermined order in response to the message using the markup interpretation engine (col. 14, lines 33-41; fig. 5A, labels 500A, 510A and 580A). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Herigstad by focusing change program controlling transmitting a message for moving a focus on one of the object picture input items from an object interpretation engine for the object picture to a markup interpretation engine for the markup picture, in response to a pressed key of a user input device to move the object picture focus, and focusing on one of the markup picture input items according to a predetermined order in response to the message using the markup interpretation

engine as taught by Xu in order to in order to ensure proper functionality between modules and the transferring of the focus to another object based on a user input using function calls, signals and window messages.

As claim 17, Herigstad teaches a markup picture display system (par [0030]), comprising:

a display (par [0004], lines 1-5);

a non-pointer type input device (par [0030], lines 9-11; par [0031], lines 3-4);

and a programmed computer processor processing a markup document to generate on the display a markup picture having at least one input item and the markup picture including an embedded object picture having at least one input item (par [0041], lines 9-22).

Herigstad does not teach moving an input item focus among the markup picture input items and the object picture input items according to a predetermined order, in response to an input by the non-pointer type input device.

However, Xu teaches moving an input item focus among the markup picture input items and the object picture input items according to a predetermined order, in response to an input by the non-pointer type input device (col. 14, lines 33-41; fig 5A, labels 500A, 510A and 580A). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Herigstad by moving an input item focus among the markup picture input items and the object picture input items according to a predetermined order, in response to an input by the non-pointer type input device as taught by Xu in order to have a more user friendly interface and enhance the ease of use by having an automatic flow of the focus based on a user input (Xu: col. 1, lines 46-51).

As claim 7 and 14, Herigstad does not teach transmitting information on a position of a currently focused markup picture (object picture) input item and information on a direction along which the focus moves.

However, Xu teaches transmitting information on a position of a currently focused markup picture (object picture) input item and information on a direction along which the focus moves (col. 12, lines 1-21; col. 14, lines 33-41; fig 5A, labels 500A, 510A and 580A). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Herigstad by transmitting information on a position of a currently focused markup picture (object picture) input item and information on a direction along which the focus moves as taught by Xu in order to ensure proper functionality between modules and the transferring of the focus to another object or based on a user input.

As claim 8, Herigstad does not teach moving the focus from the currently focused markup picture input item to a next object picture input item positioned in an object picture direction selected based on the direction information.

However, Xu teaches moving the focus from the currently focused markup picture input item to a next object picture input item positioned in an object picture direction selected based on the direction information (fig. 5; col. 7, lines 24-35). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Herigstad by moving the focus from the currently focused markup picture input item to a next object picture input item positioned in an object picture direction selected based on the direction information as taught by Xu in order to have a more user friendly interface and enhance the ease of use by having an automatic flow of the focus based on a user input (Xu: col. 1, lines 46-51).

As claim 9 and 16, Herigstad does not teach moving the focus from the currently focused markup picture (object picture) input item to a next object picture (markup picture) input item determined with reference to a distance and a direction angle of each markup picture (object picture) and object picture (markup picture) input item.

However, Xu teaches moving the focus from the currently focused markup picture (object picture) input item to a next object picture (markup picture) input item determined with reference to a distance and a direction angle of each markup picture (object picture) and object picture (markup picture) input item (fig. 5; col. 7, lines 24-35; col. 12, lines 1-21; col. 14, lines 33-41; fig 5A, labels 500A, 510A and 580A). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Herigstad by moving the focus from the currently focused markup picture (object picture) input item to a next object picture (markup picture) input item determined with reference to a distance and a direction angle of each markup picture (object picture) and object picture (markup picture) input item as taught by Xu in order to have a more user friendly interface and enhance the ease of use by having an automatic flow of the focus based on a user input (Xu: col. 1, lines 46-51).

As claim 15, Herigstad does not teach moving the focus from a currently focused object picture input item to a next markup picture input item positioned in a markup picture direction selected based on the message transmitted from the object interpretation engine.

However, Xu teaches moving the focus from a currently focused object picture input item to a next markup picture input item positioned in a markup picture direction selected based on the message transmitted from the object interpretation engine (fig. 5A, labels 550A, 555A and 580A; col. 9, lines 31-48; col. 12, lines 1-21; col. 14, lines 33-

38). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Herigstad by teaches moving the focus from a currently focused object picture input item to a next markup picture input item positioned in a markup picture direction selected based on the message transmitted from the object interpretation engine as taught by Xu in order to ensure proper functionality between modules and the transferring of the focus to another object or based on a user input.

As claim 19 (Currently Amended), Herigstad teaches the object interpretation engine and the markup interpretation engine (par [0041]).

However, Herigstad does not teach exchange messages to control the input item focus movement among the object picture and markup picture input items, in response to a key input of the non-pointer type input device.

However, Xu teaches exchange messages to control the input item focus movement among the object picture and markup picture input items, in response to a key input of the non-pointer type input device (col. 12, lines 8-29).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Herigstad by exchange messages between the object interpretation engine and the markup interpretation engine to control the input item focus movement among the object picture and markup picture input items, in response to a key input of the non-pointer type input device as taught by Xu in order to ensure proper functionality between modules and the transferring of the focus to another object or based on a user input.

As claim 20, Herigstad does not teach information on a position of a currently focused object picture or markup picture input item and direction information along which the focus moves.

However, Xu teaches information on a position of a currently focused object picture or markup picture input item and direction information along which the focus moves (fig. 5A, labels 550A, 555A and 580A; col. 9, lines 31-48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Herigstad by providing information on a position of a currently focused object picture or markup picture input item and direction information along which the focus moves as taught by Xu in order to ensure proper functionality between modules and the transferring of the focus to another object or based on a user input.

6. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Herigstad in view of Mobini et al. (US Pat 6,564,255), hereinafter "Mobini".

As claim 11, Herigstad further teaches at least one of image contents (fig. 2A, label 38) displayed by the object program (fig 7, label 148, the web browser) while being embedded in the markup picture (Abstract, lines 5-8; par [0041], lines 15-22).

Herigstad does not teach at least one of audio contents reproduced.

However, Mobini teaches at least one of audio contents reproduced (col. 1, lines 13-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Herigstad by having at least one of audio contents reproduced as taught by Mobini in order to provide sound bits associated with the item in the image by embedding a link (HTML) to the storage medium for the sound

bit. in order to provide sound files associated with the item in the image by embedding a link (HTML) to the storage medium for the sound file.

7. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mobini in view of Xu.

As claim 21, Mobini teaches an interactive DVD content player (col. 4, lines 66-67; col. 5, line 1), comprising:

a non-pointer type input device (col. 4, lines 33-34, that is a key board);

and a programmed computer processor (col. 5, lines 13-17) processing a markup document to generate a markup picture having at least one input item and the markup picture including an embedded DVD object picture having at least one input item (col. 8, lines 32-36).

Mobini does not teach moving an input item focus among the markup picture input items and the DVD object picture input items according to a predetermined order, in response to an input by the non-pointer type input device.

However, Xu teaches moving an input item focus among the markup picture input items and the DVD object picture input items according to a predetermined order, in response to an input by the non-pointer type input device (col. 14, lines 33-41; fig 5A, labels 500A, 510A and 580A). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Mobini by moving an input item focus among the markup picture input items and the DVD object picture input items according to a predetermined order, in response to an input by the non-pointer type input device as taught by Xu in order to in order to not only provide enhanced interactivity through the use of a mobile phone or other input device (e.g., remote control) to select a

item for focus from a set order based on the available input items, but also to allow the same interactivity through the use of a DVD player reading from a Digital Video Disk to provide access to higher quality graphics and audio (Mobini: col. 1, lines 33-47).

8. Claims 18 and 22-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Herigstad in view of Xu and further in view of Mobini.

As claim 18, Herigstad and Xu do not teach a digital video disc (DVD) storing the markup document and a DVD video as the object picture embedded in the markup picture, wherein: the programmed computer processor is a DVD player, and processing the markup document stored on the DVD disc.

However, Mobini teaches teach a digital video disc (DVD) storing the markup document and a DVD video as the object picture embedded in the markup picture (col. 5, lines 9-13; col. 6, lines 34-47), wherein: the programmed computer processor is a DVD player (col. 4, lines 66-67; col. 5, line 1), and processing the markup document stored on the DVD disc (col. 8, lines 32-36). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Herigstad and Xu by having a digital video disc (DVD) storing the markup document and a DVD video as the object picture embedded in the markup picture, wherein: the programmed computer processor is a DVD player, and processing the markup document stored on the DVD disc as taught by Mobini in order to provide enhanced interactivity through the use of a DVD player reading from a Digital Video Disk to provide access to higher quality graphics and audio through the use of a document or image written in markup language (col. 1, lines 33-47).

Herigstad further teaches the display is a television (par [0030], lines 9-11);
and the non-pointer type input device is a remote control of the DVD player (par [0030], lines 9-11, that set top box can be a DVD player).

As claim 22, Herigstad teaches an interactive contents playback apparatus (par [0035], lines 8-11and [0041], lines 15-18), comprising:
a non-pointer type input device (par [0030], lines 9-11 ; par [0031], lines 3-4);
and a presentation engine processing the interactive contents, including the object program (fig 7, label 148, the web browser), to generate an interactive picture having at least one input item, the interactive picture including an embedded object picture based upon the object program and having at least one input item (par [0041], lines 9-22, that the WML Browser containing the WML Interpreter will reformat the object picture into a device compatible format to provide a display for focusing on an input items).

Herigstad does not teach moving an input item focus among the interactive picture input items and the object picture input items according to a predetermined order, in response to a user input by the non-pointer type input device (col. 14, lines 33-41; fig 5A, labels 500A, 510A and 580A).

However, Xu teaches moving an input item focus among the interactive picture input items and the object picture input items according to a predetermined order, in response to a user input by the non-pointer type input device (col. 12, lines 1-21; col. 14, lines 33-41; fig 5A, labels 500A, 510A and 580A). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Herigstad by moving an input item focus among the interactive picture input items and the object picture input items according to a predetermined order, in response to a user input by the non-pointer type input device as taught by Xu in order to have a more user

friendly interface and enhance the ease of use by having an automatic flow of the focus based on a user input.

Herigstad and Xu do not teach a reader reading interactive contents including an object program.

However, Mobini teaches a reader reading interactive contents including an object program (col. 5, lines 18-20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Herigstad and Xu by a reader reading interactive contents including an object program as taught by Mobini in order to give the capability of using a digital video disk as a storage medium.

As claim 23, Herigstad further teaches the interactive content is a markup document and the presentation engine (par [0040]) comprises:
a markup interpretation engine interpreting the markup document to generate a markup picture as the interactive picture and to generate a markup picture input item map for focusing on the markup picture input items (par [0041]);
an object interpretation engine interpreting the object program (fig 7, label 148, the web browser) to embed the object picture in the interactive picture and to generate an object picture input item map for focusing on the objection picture input items (par [0041]);
and a user input controller storing the markup picture and the object picture input item maps and moving the input item focus among the markup picture input items and the object picture input items according to the markup picture and the object picture input item maps (par [0035] and [0041]).

As claim 24, Herigstad further teaches the non-pointer type input device is a remote control (par [0030], lines 9-11).

Herigstad and Mobini do not teach the four direction keys moving the input item focus in up, right, down, and left directions.

However, Xu teaches the four direction keys moving the input item focus in up, right, down, and left directions (col. 7, lines 35-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Herigstad and Mobini by having the four direction keys moving the input item focus in up, right, down, and left directions as taught by Xu in order to provide a user input device (e.g., remote control) for the selection of an item to bring into focus by selecting a direction with an arrow key to move throughout an interactive display or picture with ease (Xu: col.1, lines 46-51).

Herigstad and Mobini do not teach the presentation manager moves the input item focus from an interactive picture input item to an object picture input item in response to one of the direction keys in a direction of the object picture leaving the interactive picture.

However, Xu teaches the presentation manager moves the input item focus from an interactive picture input item to an object picture input item in response to one of the direction keys in a direction of the object picture leaving the interactive picture (col. 7, lines 35-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Herigstad and Mobini by having teaches the presentation manager moves the input item focus from an interactive picture input item to an object picture input item in response to one of the direction keys in a direction of the object picture leaving the interactive picture as taught by Xu in order to provide a

user input device (remote control) for the selection of an item to bring into focus by selecting a direction with an arrow key to move throughout an interactive display or picture (Xu: col. 1, lines 46-51).

As claim 25, Herigstad and Mobini do not teach the presentation manager moves the input item focus upward or downward through the interactive picture input items and the object picture input items in response to the up or the down key, respectively, by searching for a next input item with reference to a distance and direction angles of each input item.

However, Xu teaches the presentation manager moves the input item focus upward or downward through the interactive picture input items and the object picture input items in response to the up or the down key, respectively, by searching for a next input item with reference to a distance and direction angles of each input item (fig. 5A, labels 550A, 555A and 580A; col. 9, lines 31-48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Herigstad and Mobini by having the presentation manager moves the input item focus upward or downward through the interactive picture input items and the object picture input items in response to the up or the down key, respectively, by searching for a next input item with reference to a distance and direction angles of each input item as taught by Xu in order to provide a user input device (remote control) for the selection of an item to bring into focus by selecting a direction with an arrow key and the focus is automatically giving to the closet object throughout an interactive display or picture (Xu: col. 1, lines 66-67; col. 2, lines 1-8).

Response to Arguments

9. **Applicant's arguments filed 04/30/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Therefore, rejected to claims 1-25 is maintained.**

A. **Applicant argues that** Herigstad fails to disclose, implicitly or explicitly "interpreting of an object program obtained from a markup document to generate input item map information necessary for focusing on input items", as recited in claim 1.

In response, Examiner is not persuaded and respectfully submits that Herigstad specifically teaches by adding additional references interpreting of an object program obtained from a markup document to generate input item map information necessary for focusing on input items (par [0009]; par [0040], that WML is know as wireless markup language; par [0041], lines 15-22; par [0043], that the storage 144 for holding program and data, which will be interpreted by the WML Interpreter when the user press the button to allow the item to come into focus); par [0044]). Therefore claim 1 is not allowable over Herigstad.

B. **Applicant argues that** Herigstad fails to disclose, implicitly or explicitly, "the interpreted object program having an independent program structure according to an XML document and a Java program", as recited in claim 2.

In response, Examiner is not persuaded and respectfully submits that Herigstad directly teaches the interpreted object program having an independent program structure

according to an XML document and a Java program (par [0040], lines 1-9) and a Java program (par [0041], lines 15-22, that the application program can be Java program). XML has the ability to have an independent structure with the capability to call and run java programs independently, where each type of device can run the application/program. Therefore claim 2 is not allowable over Herigstad.

C. **Applicant argues that** Herigstad fails to disclose, implicitly or explicitly, the generating of the input item map information based on information on input item types, as recited in claim 3.

In response, Examiner is not persuaded and respectfully submits that Herigstad with additional references added specifically teaches "generating of the input item map information based on information on input item types" (par [0040], that XML is used to describe input types, positions of input items and information on the object programs; par [0041], it is inherent that the database contains information on the input types, input items, positions of the input items and identifications of the input items from the object program, when the object program is implemented it will reach back to the database, and utilize an interpreter program to provide an interactive display. Therefore claim 3 is not allowable over Herigstad.

D. **Applicant argues that** Herigstad fails to disclose, implicitly or explicitly "an object program displaying an object picture having at least one input item and embedded

in a markup picture, wherein the object program contains information on an input item type necessary for generating input item map information".

In response, Examiner is not persuaded and respectfully submits that Herigstad teaches with an additional reference from figure 7 and described in paragraph [0041] "an object program (fig 7, label 148, the web browser) displaying an object picture having at least one input item and embedded in a markup picture (Abstract; par [0041], lines 15-22; par [0044]; fig 8, labels 160-162), wherein the object program contains information on an input item type (par [0041]) necessary for generating input item map information (par [0039], lines 13-20, that the WML Interpreter along with the Web Proxy translates and generates an interactive display based on the information contained in the database)". The fact the web browser described in figure 7, label 148 (web browser) is an object program (machine language program ready to run in a particular operating environment).

E. Applicant argues that Herigstad fails to disclose, implicitly or explicitly, the interpreted object program having an independent program structure according to an XML document and a Java program, as recited in claim 12.

In response, Examiner is not persuaded and respectfully submits that Herigstad teaches as described in paragraphs [0040]-[0041] that the browser (fig 7, label 148) along with the WML interpreter display the contents that are provided by the web server 126 which may be encoded in different formats. For example, the content may be encoded in hypertext mark-up language (HTML) or in the wireless mark-up language (WML). The

content may also be encoded in extensible mark-up language (XML) or in other mark-up languages. Further the XML is written in an independent data type structure or tree. Therefore claim 12 is not allowable over Herigstad.

F. Applicant argues that Applicant argues that Herigstad fails to disclose, implicitly or explicitly, a transmitting of a message from a markup interpretation engine to an object interpretation engine for moving an input item focus from the markup picture to the object picture, as recited in claim 5.

In response, Examiner is not persuaded and respectfully submits that when combining the teachings of Herigstad and XU it directly teaches "a transmitting of a message from a markup interpretation engine to an object interpretation engine for moving an input item focus from the markup picture to the object picture". Xu teaches in column 12, lines 1-21 and column 14, lines 33-34 also including figure 5A, labels 500A, 510A and 580A, that a function call (message) is utilized to move focus from one item to another by changing focus to the next active link. Therefore claim 5 is not allowable over Herigstad.

G. Applicant argues that Xu fails to disclose, implicitly or explicitly, a transmitting of a message from an object interpretation engine to a markup interpretation engine for moving an input item focus from the object picture to the markup picture, as recited in claim 6.

In response, Examiner is not persuaded and respectfully submits that when combining the teachings of Herigstad and XU it directly teaches "transmitting of a message from an object interpretation engine to a markup interpretation engine for moving an input item focus from the object picture to the markup picture". Xu teaches in column 12, lines 1-21 and column 14, lines 33-34 also including figure 5A, labels 500A, 510A and 580A, that a function call (message) is utilized to move focus from one item to another by changing focus to the next active link. Therefore claim 6 is not allowable over Herigstad and Xu.

H. Applicant argues that Xu fails to disclose a transmission of information on a position of a currently focused markup picture input item, as recited in claim 7.

In response, Examiner is not persuaded and respectfully submits that Xu teaches with the addition of another reference "the transmission of information on a position of a currently focused markup picture input item (fig. 5A, labels 550A, 555A and 580A; col. 9, lines 31-48; col. 12, lines 1-21; col. 14., lines 33-38)", which clearly shows the transmission of information by conducting function call to emulate the exact location of objects inside the web browser including the object in focus. Therefore claim 7 is not allowable over Herigstad and Xu.

I. Applicant argues that Xu fails to disclose a moving of the focus from the markup picture input item to the object picture input item, as recited in claims 8 and 9.

In response, Examiner is not persuaded and respectfully submits that Herigstad does not explicitly teach "moving of the focus from the markup picture input item to the object picture input item". However, by combining the teachings of Herigstad and Xu they specify teach "moving of the focus from the markup picture input item to the object picture input item (col. 12, lines 1-21; col. 14, lines 33-41; fig 5A, labels 500A, 510A and 580A)". Therefore claims 8 and 9 are not allowable over Herigstad and Xu.

J. Applicant argues that Herigstad fails to disclose, implicitly or explicitly, an object program displaying an object picture having at least one input item and embedded in a markup picture, wherein the object program contains information on an input item type necessary for generating input item map information.

In response, Examiner is not persuaded and respectfully submits that Herigstad teaches with the additional reference "an object program (fig 7, label 148, the web browser) displaying an object picture having at least one input item and embedded in a markup picture (Abstract; par [0040]; par [0041], lines 15-22; par [0044]; fig. 8, labels 160 and 162), wherein the object program contains information on an input item type (par [0041], it is inherent that the database contains information on the input types, input items, positions of the input items and identifications of the input items from the object program, when the object program is implemented it will reach back to the database, and utilize an interpreter program to provide an interactive display) necessary for generating input item map information (par [0039], lines 13-20, that the WML Interpreter along with the Web Proxy translates and generates an interactive display based on the information

contained in the database).

K. **Applicant argues that** Xu fails to disclose, implicitly or explicitly, transmitting a message for moving a focus on one of the object picture input items to one of the markup picture input items in response to the message, as recited in claim 13.

In response, Examiner is not persuaded and respectfully submits that by adding additional reference from Xu specifically teaches "transmitting a message for moving a focus on one of the object picture input items to one of the markup picture input items in response to the message (col. 12, lines 1-21; col. 14, lines 33-41)". Therefore claim 13 is not allowable over Herigstad and Xu.

L. **Applicant argues that** Xu fails to disclose a moving of the focus from the object picture input item to the markup picture input item, as recited in claims 15 and 16.

In response, Examiner is not persuaded and respectfully submits that by adding the additional reference from Xu it is directly taught "moving of the focus from the object picture input item to the markup picture input item (col. 12, lines 1-21; col. 14, lines 33-41; fig 5A, labels 500A, 510A and 580A)". Therefore claims 15 and 16 are not allowable over Herigstad and Xu.

M. **Applicant argues that** Xu fails to disclose, implicitly or explicitly, moving an input item focus among markup picture input items and object picture input items, as recited in claim 17 and 21.

In response, Examiner is not persuaded and respectfully submits that by adding the additional reference from Xu it is directly taught, "moving an input item focus among markup picture input items and object picture input items (col. 12, lines 1-21; col. 14, lines 33-41; fig 5A, labels 500A, 510A and 580A)". Therefore claims 17 and 21 are not allowable over Herigstad and Xu.

N. **Applicant argues that** Xu fails to disclose, implicitly or explicitly, moving an input item focus among interactive picture input items and object picture input items, as recited in claim 22.

In response, Examiner is not persuaded and respectfully submits that by adding the additional reference from Xu it is directly taught, "moving an input item focus among interactive picture input items and object picture input items (col. 12, lines 1-21; col. 14, lines 33-41; fig 5A, labels 500A, 510A and 580A)". Therefore, claim 22 is not allowable over Herigstad, Xu and Mobini.

Conclusion

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). A shortened statutory period for reply to this

final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thuy Osberg whose telephone number is 571-270-1258. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:30AM-5:00PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on 571-272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO

Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TTO

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